The phenomena I noticed when the speed variable was changed, was increased, was that the Buick flew higher and further out of the canon. The claim I am making is that the higher initial speed caused the Buick to go higher and faster out of the canon. The evidence for this is the difference in measurements in the two experiments where the only variable that was changed was the initial speed. In the first experiment, the initial speed was 10 m/s and the maximum height of the blue tracer reached 4.2m and the distance from the (0,0) to the spot where the tracer intersects (X,0) was 8.1m. In the second experiment, when the initial speed was increased to 15 m/s, the maximum height of the blue tracer reached 9.54m and the distance from the (0,0) to the spot where the tracer intersects (X,0) was 17.6m. This is because gravitational forces are always attractive. There is a gravitational force between any two masses, and the motion of an object is determined by the sum of the forces acting on it; if the total force on the object is not zero, its motion will change. The changing of the initial speed, caused a greater amount of force to be applied to the Buick.